

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

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NO. 1.

THE NEWS.

Judge Wallace, in the United States Court at Albany, concurred with the lower court in refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, convicted of conspiracy against the government.

May Bebehaus, aged nineteen, died in Philadelphia from the effects of smoking opium in a den.

Lewis Havens, of Philadelphia, died suddenly in a car at Lenoir, N. C.

A fire at Dawson City destroyed \$400,000 worth of property.

Samuel Peter Meyers was hanged at Somerset, Pa.

H. H. Nicholas, a native of Baltimore, and superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, died in Philadelphia.

Brigadier General Charles W. Squires, a prominent Confederate during the Civil War, died in St. Louis, aged sixty.

Julius Bandmann, an old merchant of San Francisco, is dead.

John Kiontham died at Berryville, Va., aged seventy-one.

Count Boni de Castellane, with his wife, Anna Gould, reached New York, and denied absolutely that he had lost anything in speculations, declaring that he had never speculated in his life.

A. P. T. Elder, formerly a publisher in Chicago, plead guilty in the United States Court, that city, to having used the mails to defraud.

Clarence W. Robinson was appointed commonwealth's attorney in Newport News, Va., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. K. M. Newton.

John Potter Stockton, formerly United States senator, who was for years attorney general of New Jersey, died at the Hotel Hanover, in New York.

William W. Patch, who during the war saved General Sherman and his staff from capture, died at his home in Galesburg, Ill.

Captain William H. Gibson, successful Captain Sigbee as commander of the battleship Texas at the Brooklyn navy yard.

J. Edgar Walton was arrested in the Chicago National Bank on a charge of forgery.

David Murdock, assistant roadmaster of the Maryland division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia, was killed by a train.

The loss by the fire at the winter quarters of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, at Bridgeport, Ct., is estimated at \$125,000. Many cars were destroyed.

Captain Frederick J. Mills, formerly lieutenant governor of Idaho, who killed J. C. O'Melveny, was acquitted of murder in Salt Lake.

Edward Oswald was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Camden, N. J., for killing his wife and six-year-old child.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company began shutting down its coal mines in Pennsylvania.

W. J. McConnell, the temperance advocate of Cleveland, died in Philadelphia from excessive use of morphine.

John Brown, a notorious chicken thief, was sentenced, in Norfolk, to the penitentiary for ten years.

As the result of a family row in New York between the Colletts and the Spinellas three of the Colletts were killed and two of the Spinellas were arrested, the third being a fugitive.

The British steamer Sutton, with iron ore, for Philadelphia, was stranded on Fenwick Island Shoals, near Lewes, Del. Boats from the revenue cutter Onondaga rescued the crew.

Marshall Waggoner, an infidel who was converted to Christianity, burned his collection of books on infidelity in the furnace of the United Brethren Church at Toledo, O.

Rev. Charles Earl Preston, of Jamestown, R. I., who ran away from his wife, was arrested in Troy, N. Y., where he had gone with a young lady of his church.

Miss Kate Horbetsheimer, of Princeton, Ill., was acquitted of the murder of Charles Salzman, to whom she had been engaged to be married.

Mrs. Bertha Ruprecht, made despondent by the death of her husband in Batavia, N. Y., made a desperate attempt to commit suicide.

The will of Father Chiniquy, the excommunicated priest, who died in Montreal, gives his property to his wife and daughters.

Mrs. Anna George, the woman in the Saxton murder case in Cleveland, O., is now a cloak model in New York.

Seth Low, president of Columbia College, was also elected president of Barnard College.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works is building thirty locomotives for French railways.

A report comes from Chicago that as a result of the recent agreements of the trunk line officials, separate city ticket offices will be abandoned in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities, and joint offices will be substituted.

The tobacco growers of North Carolina have agreed to sell none of their product to the American Tobacco Company for five years.

A. S. Van Winkle & Co., coal miners at Coleraine, Pa., have advanced the wages of their men two per cent.

It is reported that forty thousand miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania have decided to strike.

Thomas McDowell, the first mayor of Sacramento, Cal., died at South River, N. J., aged eighty-three.

DANGEROUS REVOLT.

PLOT OF THE AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

THE AMBUSH AT LIPA.

Eleven of the Native Officials, including the President and several Councillors, sent to Prison on the Charge of Plotting Treason—What the Investigation Shows.—Prominent Men Arrested.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Mail advices from Negros bring particulars of the uprising last month in the southern part of the island, in which Lieutenant A. C. Ledyard, Sixth Infantry, was killed. Instead of being an attempt to overthrow American authority, the movement was started by the chief officials of the autonomous government, the men who were elected and inaugurated with so much ceremony last November.

Eleven of these officials, including the president and several councillors, were lodged in jail on charges of plotting treason. Several secured their release under heavy bonds, but others remain in prison.

General Smith found evidence that the revolting police were following the orders of the autonomous government, which designed to use the forces under its control to overpower the Americans. The plot failed through being started prematurely, but Negros was in a state of uneasiness for a week. Two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry were hurried from Iloilo to reinforce the garrison at Bacolod.

The officials arrested include some of the most prominent men in Negros. It is believed that they will be expelled from the island.

The escort of fifty men of Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, Lieutenant Ralston commanding, which was ambushed near Lipa, as already cabled, consisted of fifty convalescents from the hospital, who were going to rejoin the regiment. The insurgents hid in the bushes along the road, and opened fire upon the pack train from three sides.

The Americans, in addition to their casualties, were compelled to abandon the train, which consisted of twenty-two horses. The latter, with their packs, all fell into the hands of the insurgents, who pursued the retreating escort for three miles along the road, until the Americans were reinforced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States Senate Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, made a speech on the race question in the South, and Mr. Turner on the Philippine question. A resolution for an inquiry into polygamy was adopted.

Brigadier General James F. Wade was directed to assume command of the Department of the Lakes upon the retirement of General Anderson.

Puerto Rican delegates made arguments before the Senate committee in favor of free trade with the island.

Henry A. Hazen, of the Weather Bureau, was probably fatally hurt by a bicycle accident.

The Senate committee investigating the bribery charges against Senator Clark, of Montana, heard a number of witnesses.

Before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures Secretary Gagespoke in favor of the metric system.

The House passed a joint resolution appointing ex-Secretary Olney one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Surgeon General Wyman has issued a brochure on the history of the bubonic plague.

General Merritt has been placed in charge of the funeral of General Lawton.

Brigadier General Thomas M. Anderson was retired under the age limit.

The Interstate Commerce Committee decided that the Louisville and Nashville and the other companies violated the interstate commerce law by discriminating against Savannah, and ordered a change in rates to be made.

Mr. Hale declared in the Senate that the sentiment of the American people was with the B-ers, and not with England, as Mr. B. had declared.

The House Committee on Labor voted unanimously to report the joint resolution designed to prevent government bonds, military and marine, from competing with civilian bonds.

Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced in the House a bill to extend the United States customs and internal revenue to Puerto Rico.

The Pension Appropriation bill, carrying \$145,245,250, was passed by the House, after an attack on Pension Commissioner Evans' administration.

Postmaster General Smith appeared before the committee investigating the alleged polygamous status of postal appointees in Utah.

An official report of the wreck of the United States steamer Charleston was received from Captain Pigman.

Five Skeletons in a Cave.

Chattanooga, Tenn., (Special.)—W. L. Allison, while prospecting for minerals on Lookout Mountain, discovered five skeletons in a cave fifteen miles from this city. There is a difference of opinion whether they are skeletons of Indians or of miners who disappeared from the ore mines at Rising Fawn several years ago.

PUERTO RICO.

The Report of Special Commissioner Carroll—Recommends Territorial Form of Government.

Washington, (Special.)—Henry K. Carroll, special commissioner for the United States to Puerto Rico, under appointment by the President, to investigate the civil, industrial, financial and social conditions of the islands, has made his report. It covers all the important facts about the island. One of the greatest needs is good roads.

The crops most generally raised are, in the order of areas occupied in 1896: Coffee, 121,175 acres; cane, 60,884 acres; tobacco, 44,221 acres. Coffee cannot be raised without shade, as in Brazil. The coffee bushes need five years for full development, under the shade of banana or other trees, and continue bearing twenty-five, and even to fifty, years. Bananas give both shade and fruit the first year. Coffee farms are exempt from taxes for the first five years. The grades of coffee are among the finest. The fruits of the island are such as are common to tropical countries. The raising of cattle is an important and lucrative industry. The daily wages of the common field laborer range from thirty-five to fifty cents, native money.

Commissioner Carroll recommends that the Constitution and the laws of the United States be extended to Puerto Rico, and that a territorial form of government, similar to that established in Oklahoma, be provided; that the legislative power shall extend to all regulations for the exercise of the elective franchise; that the legal voters of the island be permitted to elect a delegate to Congress; that a commission consisting of three persons, who shall be natives of the island, and two of the United States, be appointed by the President to revise the codes; that the jury system be adopted; that the banking and patent laws of the United States be extended to the island, that a court of claims be established to adjudicate all claims to property, secular and ecclesiastical, arising under the treaty of Paris; that the rule adopted by the military government as to civil marriages be continued in force; that the Spanish silver coins be retired and the coins of the United States be substituted; that the lottery be prohibited, and that the governor general and the legislature be required to provide for universal and obligatory education in a system of free schools where English shall be taught, and that an agricultural experiment station be established for the island.

NO GROUND FOR SEIZURES.

British Admit American Goods Were Not Liable—State Department Satisfied.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Ambassador Choate, prosecuting his efforts to learn just where the provisions are that were seized off Delagoa Bay on the Mashona, the Maria and the Beatrice. He has reported that the goods on the Maria are in the customhouse at Durban, subject to the disposition of the owners.

The goods carried on the Mashona are believed to be still on board that ship at Cape Town, but, owing to imperfections in the ship's papers, it has not yet been possible to clear up the facts in that case. The Beatrice is at East London, and the British government is trying to learn from its officers the status of the cargo.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no difference whatever between the governments of the United States and Great Britain as to the legal aspects of the seizures of goods in these three cases. The British government has admitted without reserve that these goods were not liable to seizure. That has given complete satisfaction to the State Department.

It does not follow that the department accepts as binding the view of the British government as to the conditions under which flour and food stuffs may become contraband, but the department prefers to follow the usual rule of international law and avoid passing on hypothetical cases, and contenting itself with the full acceptance of its views by the British government in the present instance.

FARMERS AND THE CENSUS.

An Effort Will Be Made to Get Complete Returns From Them.

Washington, (Special.)—The efforts which Governor Merriam, director of the census, is making to induce farmers to prepare statements of their operations for the calendar year 1899, so that they will be ready to reply definitely and accurately to the enumerators' questions next June, are bearing fruit.

Some farmers have forwarded copies of statements to the Census Office, accompanied by inquiries as to their completeness and correctness.

The first, and one of the best, of these statements came from a woman, who operates a farm in Pennsylvania on her own account. The paper shows not only the acreage, quantity and value of each crop, but contains also a good inventory of livestock and a detailed statement of the quantity and value of the miscellaneous articles produced.

If every farmer would imitate this woman, the agricultural report of the twelfth census would be a marvel of completeness and accuracy, and would also show the entire productive strength of the United States in food products.

The President nominated Colonels George M. Randall and James M. Bell to be brigadiers.

BY EARTHQUAKE.

PEOPLE PANIC-STRICKEN IN MANY MEXICAN TOWNS.

DISASTER AT COLIMA.

At Tenimata Seven People Were Killed, and Sixty Wounded—Many of the Houses Being of Light Construction Succumbed to the Shock—Churches Were the Principal Sufferers.

Colima, Mex., (Special.)—An earthquake shock began here at a quarter before midnight Friday and assumed serious proportions at Tenimata, many houses being badly injured, and some light construction wrecked. There was great consternation, and people rushed into the streets, some barely escaping with their lives. Seven people were killed outright and sixty were injured, and are being cared for by local surgeons. It was reported that the volcano had burst into eruption, but it now appears that the phenomenon was confined to subterranean manifestations. Local scientific men believe that the earthquake traveled from under the Pacific Ocean, and that when news reaches here from the coast there will be interesting details. The governor of this state has appointed a commission to inspect the churches and public edifices, while owners of houses injured in the earthquake will be compelled to put them in a condition of security. Quiet is restored, and there is little apprehension of a return of the disturbances.

Guadalajara, Mex., (Special.)—At midnight Friday an earthquake shock cracked the arches and staircase of the state palace and the porticos of the university and the Degollado Theater, the latter one of the most massive structures here. The churches of San Francisco and San Jose were damaged. The former is one of the handsomest edifices on the continent, and is locally known as the Golden Cup, from the magnificence of its interior. The government has closed Sagrario Church, fearing the dome will fall. Carmen Barracks were badly damaged, and news from Zapotlan and Sarala state that several houses were demolished. The shock was felt severely at San Blas, on the Pacific, and noises under ground were heard, resembling the hoarse rumbling of a heavy sea dashing on shore. Meteorologist Conner predicts a repetition of the shocks.

City of Mexico, (Special.)—News is arriving from the interior points affected by the earthquake Friday night and Saturday morning. Much damage was done to property in Guadalajara, and the City of Colima capital of the state of the same name, was the scene of terrifying experiences, accompanied with loss of life. The City of Mexico came off comparatively unscathed, few accidents occurring here, although some adobe huts in the suburbs fell in, and one bridge was partly wrecked. The Church of the Three Kings, at Atlixatzeo, in the suburbs, was cracked, and will be closed for repairs. Scientists are studying the earthquake from data now being received from interior points.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, (Special.)—The earthquake traveled across the country, reaching here just after midnight Saturday morning. The shock was comparatively light here.

SUMMARILY REMOVED.

Macrum Dismissed by the State Department—Has Kruger's Letters—Promotion Taken.

Washington, (Special.)—The State Department has removed Charles E. Macrum, recently Consul at Pretoria, and who was presumably to remain in the United States Consular Service until he had made a final report and settled his accounts with the government.

This surprising news was announced at the State Department Monday. The point was made by the department that Mr. Macrum's connection with the Consular Service ceased when he was supplanted by young Mr. Hay. The State Department declares that this is usual.

It is not. A consular officer who requests to be removed from one post and whose request is gratified, remains in the Consular Service until he is formally dismissed, but under the circumstances surrounding Mr. Macrum's case a Consul would ordinarily have continued as a member of the consular staff and received an appointment to some other post.

The only explanation that can be offered for the dismissal of Mr. Macrum is found in the fact that he is bearing a serious proposition from President Kruger, of the South African Republic, to this government, and in the further fact that he is acting as a messenger of President Kruger to the President of France. As recently as three weeks ago State Department officials were talking with interest of the final report on the South African conditions that would be made by Mr. Macrum on his return to this country, and the presumption there was that he would either return to Pretoria after making the explanation expected of him or be given a place elsewhere.

The summary disposition made of Mr. Macrum is concededly due to the State Department's desire to maintain a friendly demeanor toward Great Britain. The British authorities have succeeded in establishing a censorship that is practically impervious to all efforts to secure the transmission of either telegraphic or mail matter from the South African Republic. It is understood here that President Kruger, unable to communicate with the United States or the

rest of the outside world, except through the employment of secret couriers and spies, asked Mr. Macrum to bring to the United States the formal appeal of the Dutch Republic for mediation by this government.

YAQUIS KILLED.

Mexican Troops Defeat a Large Force of the Indians.

Nogales, Ariz., (Special.)—News was received from the South that General Lorenzo Torres had engaged the Yaquis at Maoyata on Thursday, killing over 200 and taking 500 prisoners.

Father Beltran and several sisters of charity who have been held as prisoners of war by the Yaquis for the last six months, were rescued by the victorious Mexicans, and are now with General Torres.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Lieutenant Otis reported that Lieutenant Halston, with fifty men, exhorting a pack train, was ambushed, and lost the pack train, two men being killed, five wounded and nine missing.

Colonel Bliss, customs collector in Cuba, reported on the killing of Collector Smith, at Gibara, by a Cuban editor named Cannidaty.

General Kobbe has been appointed governor of Albay province and Catanduanes Island, embracing the principal hemp-producing country in the Philippines.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Carolus Duran won't paint a portrait for less than \$4,000.

The tallest man in the British Army, Capt. Oswald Ames, is going to the front. The captain is 6 feet 8 inches in height.

General Longstreet, almost the only survivor in the first rank of Southern generals of 1861-65, celebrated his 79th birthday recently in Washington.

Professor Mau, the profound student of Pompeian antiquities, proves conclusively that Pompeii was a well-paved city 44 years before the birth of Christ.

A copy of Queen Victoria's "Leaves From the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," presented by Her Majesty to Charles Dickens, was sold at auction in London the other day for \$500.

Owen H. Sakurai, a Japanese, who has come to this country to study the condition of American working women, says it is only a question of time when the Japanese women will be as progressive as those of this country. He is a director of the Meigi Girls' Seminary in Tokio.

The committee engaged in the work of providing a home for Gen. Wade Hampton has bought a building lot in Columbia, S. C., and is now having erected thereon a comfortable house.

Gen. Charles King began his military career by leaving school in New York on the first call of Lincoln for volunteers and attaching himself as drummer boy to a Wisconsin regiment.

Two of the grandsons of John C. Calhoun reside in the Northern States—Patrick Calhoun in Cleveland and John C. Calhoun in New York City. They are wealthy men, and interested in coal, iron and manufacturing enterprises.

Cardinal Vaughan has announced his intention to devote this year to a special effort to convert England to Roman Catholicism.

Upward of \$200 in 10-cent subscriptions has been raised in Cleveland, O., for the purpose of beautifying the grave of Moses Cleveland, the founder of the city.

England's Postmaster-General, the Duke of Norfolk, is 52 years of age, and has borne his title for 40 years, longer than any other duke outside of the royal family.

J. C. Shaffer, of Evanston, Ill., recently became the possessor of a very interesting relic of slavery—the original bill of sale which conveyed Frederick Douglass from one master to another. The consideration named in the bill is \$100.

Lord Raglan, in the Crimea, had under him only 25,000 British troops. Lord Roberts will be in command of 180,000 men, the largest army that Great Britain has ever placed in the field.

Another young American who seems to have expatriated and denationalized himself is Alan Arthur, son of the late President Arthur, who finds that his income goes farther abroad than in this country.

President Loubet, of France, has conferred the Order of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on Henry Pearre, president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, in recognition of his active participation in the negotiations of the Franco-American commercial treaty.

RUMORED NAVAL SCANDALS.

Stories About Captain McGowan and Commander Very.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—A letter received from a naval officer at Manila, dated December 12, says that two scandals in the United States squadron are causing general talk. One is the shooting of a Filipino on board the Monadnock by Captain McGowan, because the man climbed over the side of a vessel forward instead of aft, as demanded by naval usage. It is maintained that the captain intended to fire over the man and scare him, but he was hit in the hip, and died soon afterwards.

The other subject of comment is the fact that Commander S. W. Very, of the Cassin, up to the present time, has had every officer on the vessel, with one exception, under suspension, and one of them has objected.

BOER'S DEADLY FIRE.

Buller Expecting to Do by Night What He Knows is Impossible by Daylight.

London, (By Cable.)—General Buller's great turning movement, of which so much had been expected, has come to a standstill. His carefully worded message to the War Office telling this, after a silence of two days, reads like an apology and an explanation.

General Warren holds the ridges, but the enemy's positions are higher. The British artillery is playing on the Boer positions, and the Boers are replying. The British infantry is separated by only fourteen hundred yards from the enemy, but an approach to the steep slopes, across the bare open, would expose the British to a fatal rifle fire.

General Buller's plans have reached their development. He declines to send his infantry across this zone against formidable positions by daylight, and discloses his purpose to assault the Spion Kop Heights during the night. This appears to be the key to the Boer defenses. If he takes it, and thus commands the adjacent country, an important and possibly a decisive step will be accomplished.

The Morning Post and Standard touch lightly upon the unpleasant features of the despatch, and take hope from the projected night attack, but all things considered, the despatch looks like preparation for worse news.

The Cabinet has been hoping for one rallying British success to cheer the country, and to command generous support for fresh revenue measures. Among these will be probably an increase of the income tax to a shilling in the pound, but this would only provide the cost of five weeks' hostilities. The duties on tobacco, alcohol, tea and coffee are likely to be raised.

The Cabinet will meet at the end of the week and discuss the situation. Political considerations, both foreign and domestic, press upon the military authorities the necessity of speedily accomplishing something. These authorities may have been persuaded to urge General Buller to attempt his great operation without adequate preparation. This impression, whether true or not, is abroad.

Apparently Lord Roberts has nothing whatever to do with General Buller's operations. General Buller and the War Office communicate with each other direct. Buller's scheme was conceived before Lord Roberts arrived at Cape Town, and its execution was begun on the day he landed. The fact that the judgment of Lord Roberts has not been brought to bear upon the movement does not add to public confidence.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

Success of Negotiations Started by Secretary Hay Is Assured.

Washington, (Special.)—The success of the negotiations instituted by Secretary Hay with the view to insuring the "open-door" for American trade in China may now be regarded as assured.

The last phase of the negotiations was the reduction of the arrangements reached informally to the shape of what are known as definite notes. This work has been going on for some weeks, with the result that every one of the powers that participated in the negotiations has returned to the State Department this written agreement, with the exception of Japan and Italy. There is not the slightest doubt in these cases, for Japan was one of the first of the nations approached by the United States to welcome our overtures, while Italy voluntarily entered the negotiations without waiting for advances from the United States. The non-receipt of their formal undertaking is believed to be due to a delay in the mails, for intimations have been given to the effect that they have already been despatched.

\$1,000 TO SAVE HIS WIFE.

Then Farmer Hiley Refused to Keep His Offer—Court Compelled Him.

Kokomo, Ind., (Special.)—David Rutherford was awarded a judgment of \$1,000 in the Circuit Court against James Hiley for the saving of the latter's wife from drowning. During a flood last spring Hiley and his wife were swept off a bridge by a torrent. Hiley reached land and offered \$1,000 for the rescue of his wife. Rutherford after a long struggle, brought the woman ashore, but Hiley, who is a wealthy farmer, refused to pay the reward. Rutherford sued, and the jury allowed him the full amount.

BEEF FOR THE BOERS.

Packers, However, Refuse to Sell it for Delivery Beyond Chicago.

Chicago, (Special.)—A trainload of beef, 750,000 pounds, for the use of the Boers, is being purchased here by an agent of the Transvaal government. On account of recent seizures by British war vessels of ships bearing supplies destined for the Transvaal, packers have refused to sell the beef for delivery beyond Chicago, and negotiations for transportation are pending. This is the second trainload of beef sold here for the Boers, the first consignment, sold about a month ago, being now, it is said, on the ocean.

A Free Library Also for East Orange. New York, (Special.)—Andrew Carnegie has given \$50,000 to East Orange, N. J., for a public library, on condition that the city appropriate \$5,000 each year for its maintenance. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler have given \$50,000 to fund a free library in Orange, N. J.